

Claims:

1. A method of treatment of a tumour which comprises administering to a subject in need of treatment an effective amount of an inhibitor of PRAME, in combination with a second agent selected from the group of an inhibitor of HDAC (an HDACi) and a retinoid.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor of PRAME is an siRNA or vector encoding said siRNA.
3. The method of claim 1 or 2 wherein said HDACi is N-hydroxy-3-(3-phenylsulfamoyl-phenyl)-acrylamide.
4. The method of claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein said tumour is a melanoma.
5. An inhibitor of PRAME and a second agent selected from the group of an inhibitor of HDAC (an HDACi) and a retinoid, as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in therapy.
6. An inhibitor and second agent for use according to claim 5 wherein said therapy is treatment of a melanoma.
7. An inhibitor and second agent for use according to claim 5 or 6 wherein said inhibitor of PRAME is an siRNA or vector encoding said siRNA.
8. An inhibitor and second agent for use according to claim 5, 6 or 7 wherein said HDACi is N-hydroxy-3-(3-phenylsulfamoyl-phenyl)-acrylamide.

9. Use of an inhibitor of PRAME in combination with an HDACi or a retinoid for the manufacture of a medicament as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in the treatment of a tumour.
10. Use of an HDACi or a retinoid, for treating a tumour in a subject, wherein the subject has received treatment so as to suppress the level of PRAME in the tumour at the time of HDACi or retinoid administration.
11. Use according to claim 9 or claim 10 wherein said tumour is a melanoma.
12. An assay for an inhibitor of an interaction between PRAME and a retinoic acid receptor (RAR) which comprises bringing together:
- (i) a candidate inhibitor; and
 - (ii) a PRAME protein and a RAR protein; and
- determining if the putative inhibitor is capable of preventing an interaction between said PRAME and RAR proteins.